

November 2014

Volume 17, Issue 10

2014-2015 Schedule of Meetings:

2014- Nov. 5th, and Dec. 3rd.

2015-Mar. 4th, Apr. 1st, May 6th, June 3rd, July 8 (*due to July 1st being Canada Day*), Aug. 5th, Sept. 2nd, Oct. 7th, Nov. 4th, and Dec. 3rd.

Doors open at 6:00 p.m., meeting starts 7 p.m., at the Rockwood Public Library (inside Eramosa Community Centre) at 85 Christie Street (near corner Christie Street and Main Street North Wellington Road 27, Rockwood, On. NoB 2K0.

2015 Annual Membership Fee NOW DUE:

Regular \$10
Couple \$12
Junior (14 to age 18) \$5
Under 14 Free

Membership / Treasurer Contact:

c/o: Scott Douglas, 273 Mill St. E., Acton, On. L7J 1J7,
Ph: (519) 853-3812, E-mail: sdouglas333@gmail.com

Inside this issue:

Upcoming Shows	2
Club Report & News	3
State of Eritrea	5
House on the Hill	7
Did You Know... Alfred Sandham	11
Moonscape of Mullock	12
Auction Sheet	14

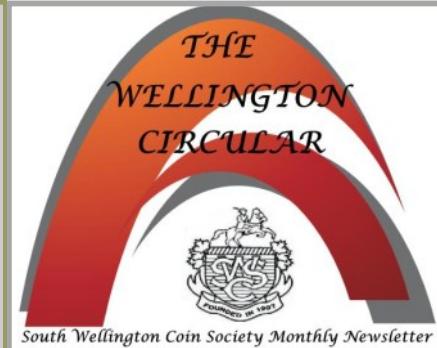


South Wellington
Coin Society

Founded
in 1997



**NEXT MEETING DATE:
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5TH, 2014
DOORS OPEN 6 P.M.
MEETING STARTS **7 P.M.**
THEME:
“HOW I BECAME A NUMISMATIST”**



Editor's Message

Our next meeting is Wednesday, **November 5th, 2014 AT **7 P.M.** (DOORS OPEN 6 P.M.)!** Our presenters in November will be the **cast and crew of SWCS**. The topic: **"How I Became a Numismatist"**. We want your story! Was it an individual that got you into the hobby? When in your life did this happen? What are a few of the highlights in your collecting life (well, we know one lucky guy found a 1921 50-cent piece in change!!!). If you still have the very first item that began your entry into the hobby, bring it along to share. Of course, the biggest question should be, "Who have you encouraged to consider the numismatic hobby?". Our executive will fill in gaps but we really want to hear from our members young and not-so-young and dealers. We promise to take some salient points from the presentation and write up a letter to Canadian Coin News with the results. So don't be shy, tell us, then tell your friends and family. We will have a number of prizes for the most interesting stories!!! **We're told we should be back in the "library", but be prepared for a last minute notification that we are once again at the Fire Hall. Please bring your 2015 membership renewal with you!**

SWCS issued its first award medal at our last meeting to recognize your Editor who took over the role starting with the issue of October 2011, and this issue is the 34th of **"The Wellington Circular"**. Your Editor was caught off guard by this unexpected honour, and as a result, as a very rare occasion, she was lost for words. LOL! Having now regained my composure, I want to point out that I accept this award on behalf of all members and contributors, as without your submissions, and the folks (**John & Robin Semedo**) who look after printing and mailing to those without email, as well as **Lowell Wierstra** for preparing the auction list (planning the monthly auction takes a lot of effort and we are lucky to have **Lowell**), we would not have the successful newsletter that we all enjoy. So thank you to all of you, and please pat yourself on the back, and remember, I welcome your articles, news, and pictures! Special thanks to **Mike Hollingshead** for his minutes and **Len Kuenzig** for news and attendance, and to **Scott Douglas** for his DYK articles, and **Dave Marcella, Edith Lenz** and **John Regitko** for their humour spots and articles too. A very big thank you to all for this beautiful medal. As well, thank you to **Garry George** for the Australian opal kangaroo pin too! Everyone's kindness is so appreciated! What a wonderful club to belong to! The club may be one of the youngest in Ontario, but by far, it's superb! [Right photo taken by **Lowell Wierstra** and medals images by **Judy Blackman**]



Meeting Set-up / Clean-up:
Club Members present at meeting

Food & Beverages at Meetings:
Mel Brown

Auction Runner:
Len Kuenzig

Newsletter Editor



Editor: Judy Blackman

E-mail:
jblackman@rogers.com

Postal mail:
SWCS –Editor c/o
505 Redfox Rd., Waterloo, On.
N2K 2V6

Send pictures in jpg, files in doc, xls, pdf, wpd, or email body.

Articles of the upcoming newsletters are due to the Editor by no later than the 15th of the current month.

Advertising space will be accommodated where space is available.

SWCS:
Was founded in March 1997.



Local / Special Coin Shows & Conventions

NOV. 1, Scarborough, ON - Scarborough Coin Club 18th Annual Coin Show, Cedarbrook Community Centre, 91 Eastpark Blvd. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Free admission and parking, draws, refreshments are available.

NOV. 9, Windsor, ON - Windsor Coin Club 64th Annual Fall Coin Show, Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Ave. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Thirty-nine tables, admission \$1, juniors under 12 free. Parking is free.

NOV. 15, Niagara Falls, ON - Niagara falls Coin Club Coin Show, Our Lady of Peace Hall, 6944 Stanley Ave. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$2, free parking.

DEC. 7, Brampton, ON - Brampton Coin Show, Century Gardens Recreation Centre, 340 Vodden St. E. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission: \$3, under 14 free. Free parking. Funds raised for children's charities.

JAN. 16-18, Toronto, ON - Unipex Coin & Stamp Show, Toronto Plaza Hotel, 1677 Wilson Ave., (Hwy. 401 & 400), Toronto, M3L 1A5. Ph: 416-242-5900, e-mail: unitrade@rogers.com.

CANADIAN COIN NEWS

<http://www.trajan.ca/showbbs/ccn.pl>



SWCS CURRENT EXECUTIVE

Term of Office: **July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2015**

President / Director: **John Semedo** johnsemedo99@gmail.com, **519-821-6379**

Vice-President / Treasurer / Memberships / Website Liaison / Archivist :
Scott Douglas **519-853-3812**, sdouglas333@gmail.com

Past-President / Show Chairman / Education Program / Director:
Mike Hollingshead, **519-823-2646**, cholling@uoguelph.ca

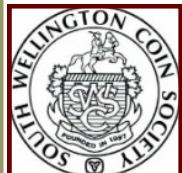
Secretary / Director: **Robin Semedo** **519-821-6379**

Director / Draws: **Len Kuenzig**, lenkuenzig@yahoo.ca, **905-824-4893**

Auction Chairman / Club Medals / Director: **Lowell Wierstra**
519-824-6534, ljwierstra@rogers.com

Hospitality / Director: **Mel Brown**

Director Emeritus: **Robert Zmija LM #1**



Club Report & News reported by Mike Hollingshead

Here's SWCS Oct. 1st meeting report:

Like some of the clubs in SW Ontario, SWCS is holding to our original membership fee of \$10 for Adults, \$12 for families, Young Numismatists (14-18) \$5, under 14 free.

All members who have paid by December 3rd, 2014, will have their name go into a hat for a draw for a year's subscription to Canadian Coin News. If you previously renewed your SWCS dues in 2013 for 2 years, don't worry, your name will still go in. If you win the CCN subscription draw and already have a subscription, then we will extend your subscription by a year.

Check out CCN page 35 of the Oct. 21-Nov. 3, 2014 issue for a full-page article by **Judy Blackman** which features **Scott Douglas**.

Our Educational Program:

October's Education: Our Friend, Member and Editor **Judy Blackman** came out (along with her husband **Aubyn**) despite a busy week to present a PPT entitled "Australia Numismatically" (featuring over 100 medal images). A comprehensive talk about a society that loves to issue medals! Judy accompanied her talk with a hand-out (and chocolate coin) listing some of the medals issued since their founding in 1913, as well as a display of many of the recent issues from her personal collection. She put her presentation and CD into the door draw, and **Peter H-D** took it home.

At the completion of her talk, **Scott Douglas** awarded **Judy** with a chocolate coin, then caught her off guard by switching it to a real SWCS Special Award of Excellence not only for her work on the newsletter but other efforts on behalf of the club. While SWCS does not issue medals with any way near the frequency of ANS by a long shot, it cannot be argued that the ones that get issued are very special

indeed. **Judy** was truly thrilled to receive hers! Thanks **FF Cody Airdrie** re tech. s/u.

A key point brought to light, is that clubs should not fear accepting help from folks who live out of town, as with today's technology, your Editor can live pretty much any place in the world! For example, **Judy** was the *Manitoba Coin Club* Editor (and looked after flyers) for 21 issues when the President became ill, without her ever having set foot in Manitoba. So clubs struggling to get a newsletter out, should considering out-sourcing to other numismatists across the province or country rather than shrink to a couple of pages of no articles, or no newsletter at all.

Draws:

Attendance Draw: The name drawn for \$15 was **Kim Contini** who was not in the bleachers this night, so next meeting (Nov.) will be \$20, so be there or be square!

King Arthur's Treasure: was a 70 items equivalency and went to **Terry Bishop** who came all the way from London with friend **Ron Culbert** (who is better known as our local Lighthouse products dealer). Congratulations **Terry**, hope to see you out more often.

Door Draws: Winners were **Ray Zoethout**, **Ron Culbert**, **Ernie Blair**, **Ray Zoethout** again but passed the prize to **Peter H-D**, **Ernie Blair** again, **Mel Brown**, **Peter H-D** and **Lowell Wierstra** who also passed it to **Peter H-D**. Thank you to all for participating!

Monthly Auction:

The commission charged to consignors: Sold for under \$20, auction fee is 25 cents and items sold for over \$20 fee is \$1. Pretty simple. No buyers premium, no sales tax.



In response to our previous call for items, the SWCS Executive purchases two estate collections, so we won't run short of items for some time. Don't worry, we will fit your consignments in too!

Bring your items to consign to the meeting or contact **Lowell** at ljwierstra@rogers.com or phone 519-824-6534! Please use the new consignment form.

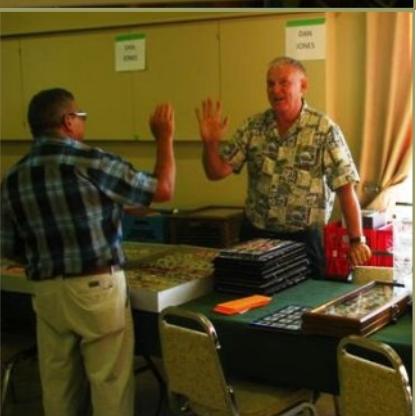
Australian Riddle: The ANS the ma-



jority of times on its medals has the Australian Emu on the left, its type of Umbrella Palm (left) very common in the Queensland area, with similarities to the Cairns Palm (below left) is in the middle and its Kangaroo on the right. Some medals reverse the critters and also reverse how they are facing each others. Missed from the Oct. 1 presentation was this badge. Australia has at least 26 different species of palm trees.



Sept. 27, 2014 SWCS Show pictures courtesy of **Ernie Blair and Judy Blackman**:



State of Eritrea



Officially the State of Eritrea is a country in the Horn of Africa. With its capital at Asmara, it is bordered by Sudan to the west, Ethiopia in the south, and Djibouti in the southeast. The northeastern and eastern parts of Eritrea have an extensive coastline along the Red Sea, across from Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Since the Eritrean constitution has not been put into effect yet, the unicameral Eritrean parliament, the National Assembly,

is entirely populated by members of the People's Front for Democracy and Justice. The assembly is made up of 150 seats and was formed in 1993 shortly after independence. They worked together in choosing the current president, Isaias Afewerki. Between 1993 and now, national elections have been periodically scheduled and cancelled. Tekie Beyene is the Eritrean National Bank Governor; and Kibreab Woldemariam is the Administrator of the bank.

In 2001, the Eritrean government closed down all of the nation's privately owned print media, making information on Eritrean domestic politics scarce. In addition, outspoken critics of the government have been allegedly arrested and held without trial. The U.S. State Department has also declared Eritrea a Country of Particular Concern for its record of religious persecution.

Since becoming independent of Ethiopia on May 24, 1993, Eritrea has undergone the economic experiences of a small and desperately poor country. The Eritrean economy is primarily based on subsistence agriculture, with 80% of the population involved in farming and herding. The Ethiopian-Eritrean war from 1998 to 2000 severely damaged Eritrea's economy. Erratic rainfall and the delayed demobilization of agriculturalists from the military kept cereal production well below normal (in turn holding down growth between 2002 and 2004). Eritrea's future lies in overcoming social problems such as illiteracy, unemployment, and low skills.

Industries: Food processing, beverages, clothing and textiles.

Import commodities: Machinery, petroleum products, food and manufactured goods.

Export commodities: Livestock, sorghum, textiles, food and small manufactures.

Import partners: Italy, UAE, Germany, UK and Korea.

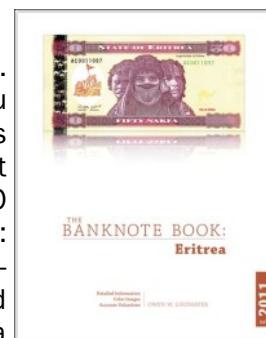
Export partners: Sudan, Ethiopia, Japan, UAE and Italy.

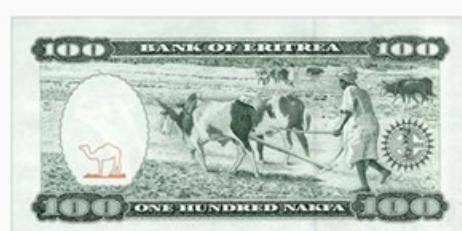
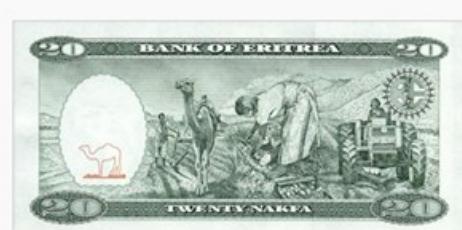
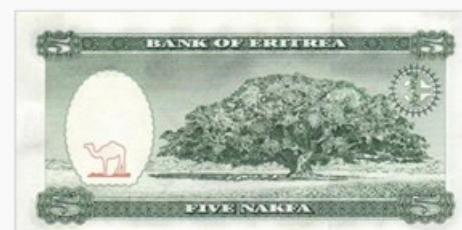
The Nakfa, denoted by EFN, is the official currency of Eritrea. Divided into 100 cents, the currency was introduced in 1997 in place of the Ethiopian Birr. During the Italian colonization (from 1895 until World War Two), the currency used in Eritrea was the Italian lire.



Banknotes come in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Nakfa. The notes were designed by Clarence Holbert of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing in 1994. The back of the five Nakfa banknotes have this tree (old issue). There are three issues of banknotes. The first issue of all denominations is dated 24.5.1997 [The 1997 Eritrea 10 Nakfa Obverse: Three young women; Flag raising scene; Camel; Reverse: Railroad viaduct over Dogali River; Printer: Giesecke & Devrient; Watermark: Head of a camel.]; the second issue consists of only the 50 and 100 Nakfa notes and is dated 24.5.2004; the third issue also consists of only the 50 and 100 Nakfa banknotes and is dated 24.5.2011. The relevancy of these dates if May 24 is Eritrea's Independence Day. June 5, 2014, Hartmut Fraunhoffer confirmed there is a 10, 20, 50 and 100 Nakfa dated 24.5.2012 like BOE B4, but with a new colour scheme, new date, new signatures, and windowed security thread. These new notes revert back the prefix AA. "Explaining that it is common to change old currency notes with new one, Mr. Kibreab said that the previous currency notes of the same color were creating problem to identify. As a result, the National Bank of Eritrean was obliged to make the change."

Coins come in 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents as well as 1 Nakfa. Coinage is made entirely of nickel-clad stainless steel, and each coin has a different milled edge instead of consistent milling for all denominations. The average for the summer of 2014 is U.S. 50 cents exchanges to \$7.55 ERN.





The House on the Hill!

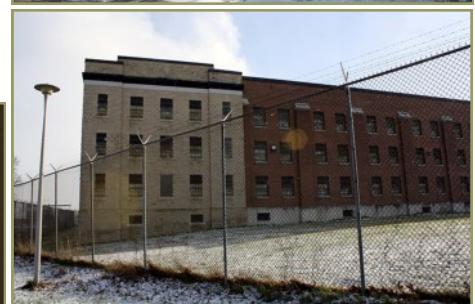


The Guelph Correctional Center (previously the Ontario Reformatory) was a world leader in the move away from incarceration as a form of punishment toward the use of productive work and training as a means to rehabilitate inmates and give them employability skills for life on the outside. The Center also has a long tradition of self-sufficiency, producing nearly everything needed to operate and feed a closed facility on site. The Yorklands Green Hub promotes that same spirit of reform now, promoting social and cultural history of the past as a bridge to a future that the next generations can appreciate and learn from. Historical timeline:

- 1909 implementation of prison reform proposed by William Hanna, Provincial Secretary for Ontario begins on 453 hectares of farmland.
- Buildings and expansions: 1910-1911 buildings B13450 Machine Shop Building, B13451 Powerhouse completed; 1911-1915 buildings B13430 Administration Building, B13431 Tower & Main Corridor, B13432 B Cells; 1914-1915 buildings B13433 T Dormitory, B13434 C Cells, B13435 C Dormitory, B13437 K Corridor, B13441 Library & Canteen, B13442 Large Dining Hall, B13443 Kitchen, B13448 Services Tunnel, B13455 Woolen Mill Building & Wood Kiln Building, B13456 Mechanical Storage; 1915 B134498 Willowbank Hall; 1916 B13466 Greenhouse; 1916-1917 B13465 Greenhouse; 1921 B13499 Ontario Board of Parole; 1936-1937 B13445 Assembly Hall; 1938-1939 13436 D Cells; 1939 B13444 Clothing Dispensary; 1942 B13453 Cannery Laundry Building; 1948 B13452 Cannery Storage; 1960s B13454 Cannery Storage; 1948-1950 B13440 Assessment Centre; 1950s B13459 Stores Building, B13461 Implement Building 2, B13462 Implement Building 1, B13470 New Reservoir; 1956-1957 B13438 Staff Dining Hall, B13439 Assessment Centre Corridor; 1960s B13460 Lumber Storage, B13469 Services Building; 1966 B13447 Chapel; 1969-1970 B13446 Recreation Hall (New Gym); 1970s B13457 Oil & Cement Shed, B13463 Ministry Health Garage, B13467 Greenhouse Stores, B15965 Industrial Building; and 1990s B13458 Paint Shed.
- 1909-1972 Ontario Reformatory, Guelph
- 1910 April construction on dormitories and cell blocks begins by the first inmates and based on designs by John Lyle – two quarries, a lime plan and a stone crusher are on the property
- The prison doors officially opened in 1915 at which time all the inmates from the Central Prison in Toronto were transferred to Guelph and immediately put to work.
- 1911-1915 prisoner work parties construct the Beaux Arts style Administration building (cornerstone is placed in Sept. 1911), the cell blocks, and the landscape that includes ponds (the idea for the large twin ponds on the site may have been to drain the wetland and control frequent flooding from Clythe Creek) and waterways, dry stone walls, stairs, gates, bridges and terraced gardens
- 1912 the facility now has 300 inmates
- 1914 the industrial and farm operations are fully operational and fulfilling expectations of the provincial officials
- 1916 it is the largest correctional facility in Ontario with 660 inmates
- 1917 correctional services suspended and institution converted to the Guelph Military Convalescent Hospital (nicknamed Speedwell) and by 1919 there are 900 disable veterans in the facility including some in a special tuberculosis ward – during this time the inmates were transferred to Burwash (just south of Sudbury)
- 1921 institution reverts to correctional facilities
- By 1947, it housed the largest prison population in Canada, with 1000 inmates resulting in a shift towards stricter discipline
- Late 1940s inmates produce enough food for all the prisons in Ontario, make blankets, wood and metal products, quarry stone on site and work on community projects like trails and picnic benches for parks
- 1950 move back to more liberal rehabilitative approach for prisoners
- July 1952 full-scale riot of 600 inmates leads to introduction of Staff Training School on the property, as well as four Institutional Crisis Intervention Teams

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The House on the Hill!

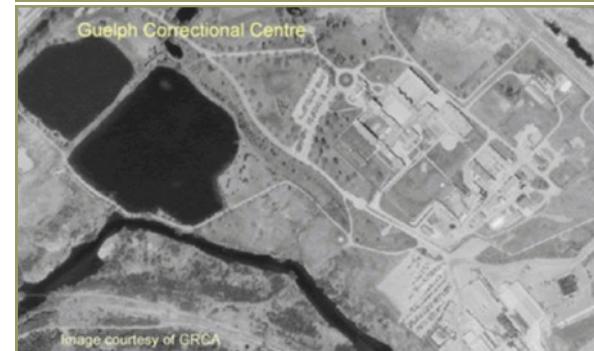
Toronto Daily Star, 7 July 1952: Weeks of seething discontent erupted into a full-scale riot at the Ontario Reformatory here Saturday night. Today the buildings on the 1,000-acre prison are in partial ruins with damage estimates running from a half to a million dollars. Patterned after recent uprisings in U.S. prisons, with two guards held as hostages, the riot was the biggest in Ontario penal history. An estimated 600 of the 931 inmates participated, although not all of them of their own volition. One prisoner, who gave signs of bolting a mob, was picked up and hurled into the flaming kitchen. They were ready to "roast him alive as an example of what rats would get," guards said. Officials said damage is almost unbelievably heavy. Three guards received minor injuries, one prisoner whose name was withheld was removed to hospital with a back injury and hundreds of shots were fired, all of these apparently as warnings but some of them narrowly missing the rioting mobs in the corridors. Upward of a half-dozen prisoners are believed to have escaped, possibly more. There is no way of telling until 400 of the rioters who held out in courtyards until 6 a.m. have been returned and the jail records checked, officials said. (...) Three guards have fought off a gang of screaming men who made their way along a tunnel that leads to the steam plant which generates the reformatory's power. They were bent on turning off the water supply which would have blown the boilers and taken part of the building into the air, prison officials said. A great deal of the damage was done by sledgehammers and crowbars which the men secured from the storeroom in the same section as the steam plant. (...) The guards were outnumbered 30-to-1 but they went in swinging as knives, chunks of concrete, iron pipes, canned goods and evening bowling pins were flung at their heads. Tons of water from three high-pressure fire hoses, blasts of riot guns that exploded enough tear gas to fell 50 people with one shot, failed to accomplish (...) With the second-floor roof ringed with rifle-carrying guards and Ontario Provincial Police who came from as far as Peterborough and Chatham on riot call, Supt. Wright called on the men to surrender. (...) the most violent rioters were 16 and 17-year-old youths in the reformatory under the training school course. (...) Some say it was sparked by refusal of showers to an abattoir work party; others blame Saturday's night's fish patties; while to others the conduct of guards was responsible. (...) Some guards who had worked a shift before the riot now have worked 46 of the last 48 hours. (...)

Toronto Daily Star, 8 July 1952: Heats takes its toll of hungry, sweltering prisoners in the sun-scorched yard of the Ontario Reformatory at Guelph as five men can be seen collapsed on the grounds in circles at right. Prison guards keep about 300 covered while inside the damaged building carpenters and plumbers set about repairing the place. (...)

Toronto Daily Star, 15 July 1952: (...) Colonel Basher reported that the 121 active leaders and followers in the reformatory riots of July 5 and 6 have been named to stand trial on various charges of violence in connection with the disturbances. (...)

Toronto Daily Star, 29 July 1952: Fifty ringleaders of the recent riots in Guelph reformatory were whisked from the jail in two buses during the weekend and are now in Nipissing district jail (...) It was learned each of the 50 had been strapped before they were transferred. This was the punishment for their part in the prison riot. (...) Decision to transfer the ringleaders sustained claims of psychologists that hardened criminals, who should be in Kingston, were allowed to mingle with the youthful prisoners.

1962 the Farm includes dairy, piggery, horses, cattle and vegetable farming operations and the First Public Exhibition was held at the Reformatory on Sept 20-22— At its peak of operation, the prison was not only breaking even, it was actually turning a profit while providing food and materials for other prisons and government services. It seems a prison cliché but there was a time when the reformatory produced all the licence plates for the province of Ontario. By 1962, the farming operation was producing more than 630,000 quarts of milk and hundreds of tons of fruits and vegetables each year. However, by the late 1960s prison farm operations began to fall out of favour with the province. Officials claimed the farms had lost their value for training due to an urbanizing culture, mechanization of farming operations and a subsequent decline in farm jobs. Inmates were assessed upon admission and assigned a prison job. The strongest amongst them were assigned to the bull gang, the workhorses of manual labour. The prisoners built and maintained a large farm, greenhouse, orchard, abattoir,



cannery, and many work shops including tailor and machine shops, and woolen mill. Over the years, prisoners produced license plates, picnic tables, clothing, socks, and windows which were installed in many of the houses in Guelph. They also produced enough baked goods to supply all of the psychiatric institutions in Ontario. The work model of the Reformatory was so successful, it turned a profit of \$10,000 to \$75,000 per annum.

1959-1969 recreational services for inmates and involving community volunteers from service clubs, churches and other public-minded groups

In 1972, farming operations at the property ceased (Ministry of Correctional Services discontinues the farm operation) and the name of the prison was changed to the Guelph Correctional Centre (from Ontario Reformatory). It was at that time as well that prison labour stopped maintaining the grounds and the ornamental landscape was allowed to slip into a slow and steady decline. 1972-2002 Privatization of public operations at the Institution by the province starts with the Abattoir

1980s the drainage system for the large field adjacent to the lakes is installed; AIDS preventative measures and procedures are established; and trout-processing and bulk-packaging plant opens

2002 institution is decommissioned and the prison closed and has remained unused other than for the occasional film shoot or for training police and emergency workers. The 450 remaining prisoners were moved to a newly constructed super jail (similar to the fate of the Millbrook and Rideau prisons). Despite there being no inmates, the lights and heat are still on in the main building and a lone guard sits in the ground floor of the central guard tower watching the live feed cameras of the perimeter fencing and building exteriors. Another guard rides a bike around the property. 24/7. The main building is still used regularly for training correctional officers. The buildings and grounds are so closely monitored that we didn't think we'd ever get a peek inside.

In 2005, the city began work on the Guelph Innovation District Secondary Plan to rezone the lands for development. The vision is to develop the land along the lines of an urban village with a mixture of residential and eco-friendly industrial uses. Of the 45 prison buildings owned by the province, 12 have been protected by heritage designation, along with natural and designed landscape features such as the loose stone fences, bridges and limestone walls. The province has been working with the city and has issued an expression of interest to attract potential buyers and developers of the property.

2006 Ontario Realty Corporation completes a comprehensive study of Ontario's correction facilities and identifies parts of the former Guelph Correctional Center as provincially significant heritage property

2010 The GCC has been there 100 years and is recognized in a new exhibition "The House On The Hill: The Ontario Reformatory – 100 Years in Guelph" at the Civic Museum chronicling the history of the provincial institution from the purchase of the 1,000 acre plot of land on York Road in 1909 to the prison's ultimate closure in 2002

2011 The ponds and the grounds continue to be popular with hikers, dog walkers and for fishing (crayfish, trout, bluegills, etc.). The large population of Canada geese on the site has always been a problem for keeping the grounds and waters clean. Deep-water signs have been posted around the property since the ponds were created, warning visitors there is no swimming or boating allowed.

2014 The Guelph Correctional Centre is almost a century old and was used as a jail until 2001. The Yorklands Green Hub group is asking to use two of the jail's buildings and 36 acres of land. The Yorklands Green Hub group has plans to transform the century-old Guelph Correctional Centre facility as part of a larger vision to build an urban village in the area. Many organizations have pledged support including the University of Guelph, FarmStart, and the Transition Guelph National Farmers Union of Ontario. The requested land areas will be devoted to innovative agricultural demonstration and production plots including Small Plot Intensive Farming, Community Supported Agriculture, water efficient gardening and landscaping, greenhouses and vertical gardens. All production from these plots will be marketed locally, perhaps on site, with profits supporting program costs and a share of produce donated to local food-share groups.

[picture from when the building was a military hospital]



Alfred Sandham

1838–1910

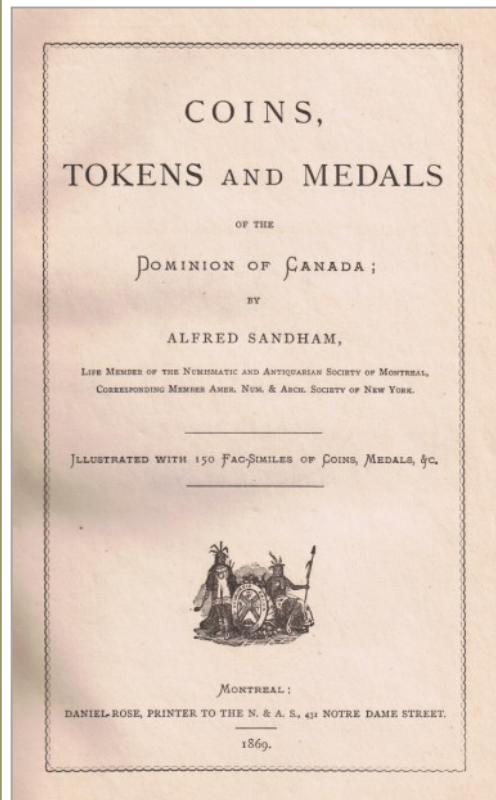
Did You Knowthat the pioneer work *Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada* was created by a man who was not only a numismatist but a renowned illustrator and author as well?

Alfred Sandham was born in Montreal on November 19, 1838. Sandham grew up in the neighbourhood known as Griffintown, a community largely made up of Irish immigrants. His schooling was minimal (elementary) and feeling uninspired Sandham, while still in his teens, left for New York seeking employment. After two years he returned to Montreal and worked as an operator for the Montreal Telegraph Company. In 1864 Sandham became secretary of the YMCA of Montreal. He worked diligently for this organization for eleven years. In 1878 he went to Toronto to take up secretaryship of the YMCA in that city.

All through the years Sandham built a wonderful collection of coins and medals as well as stamps and rare minerals. Numismatists of Sandham's era often had collecting interests other than numismatics with stamps and minerals the most popular. In 1869 Sandham published *Coins, Tokens and Medals of Canada* a catalogue which described two hundred and fifteen coins and forty two medals and is illustrated by eight full pages of plates drawn by Sandham himself. Although *Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada* was not the first attempt to catalogue the coins of Canada it was a book on which future efforts were based and so can claim to be a ground breaking publication. In 1872 Sandham published a supplement to his work describing eighteen additional coins and thirty eight medals also mentioning some thirty seven die varieties. With the supplement Sandham described a total of three hundred and fifty Canadian coins and medals. Also, during 1872 Sandham became the first editor of the *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal* and held this position until 1875. Sandham went on to publish several historical and numismatic books; *Medals Commemorative of the Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada*, *McGill College and its Medals*, *Montreal and its Fortifications*, *Historic Medals of Canada* and *The Trade Tokens of Montreal*.



Alfred Sandham, illustrator, author, editor, collector and numismatist died on Christmas night, December 25, 1910.

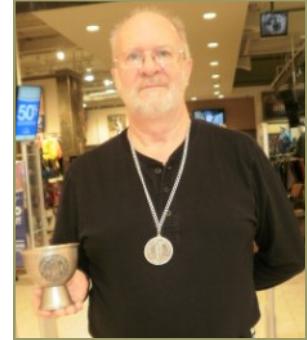


Alfred Sandham's *Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada* was published in 1869. Of the 200 copies issued most did not sell and in Sandham's words could not even be given away. Later, Sandham ordered the publisher to destroy the unbound copies that were left. Today, an original copy is quite scarce.



The Jacques Cartier medal was rejected by Sandham and he defaced the dies. R.W. McLachlan later found the dies and struck 10 medals in white metal and 1 in bronze. The bronze was made from a reworking of the die to remove the 'bosses' or defacing. The bronze medal resides in the collection of the Chateau Ramezay of Montreal.

The following medal was made for the YMCA commemorating the founding in 1851 in Montreal and incorporation in 1870. The reverse lists the board of directors and includes Alf Sandham's name as secretary. The medal is known in bronze and white metal.



Scott E. Douglas
FRCNA, FCNRS, FONA, Knight of St. Eligius

Moonscape of Mullock Humps

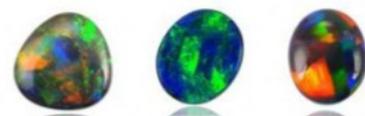
Although there are lots of opal mining towns in Australia there are four which have become household names - Coober Pedy, Andamooka, White Cliffs and Lightning Ridge. They are wild and unruly places surrounded by a moonscape of mullock humps where people fight against horrendous climate conditions in their search for precious gemstones. They are, as one observer noted, 'monuments to the tenacious optimism of all mankind'. Opal mines are shown in orange dots on the map. Currently, Australia produces around 95% of the world's opals for use in the jewellery industry. These opals are considered the finest in the world and differ in appearance from the small amounts mined in Honduras, Mexico, former Czechoslovakia, and Brazil. Exports are nearly \$200 million per year. Australia's opal fields lie in 3 states: Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia, along the site of the ancient 'Great Inland Sea' or 'Great Artesian Basin'. **White or Milky opal** is found in South Australia, **Black opal** is found in Lightning Ridge (NSW) and **Boulder opal** is found in Queensland. The best time to visit the opal fields is April to September. Summer should be avoided due to the high temperatures and possibly heavy rains washing out the roads. Below is the pin **Garry George** gave Judy Blackman at the October 1st, 2014, SWCS meeting.



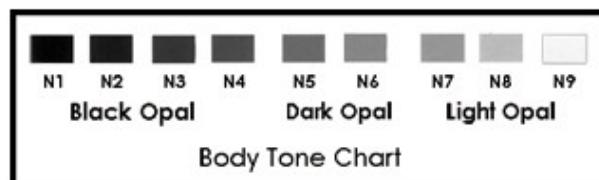
Examples of White Opal



Examples of Black Opal



Examples of Boulder Opal





South Wellington Coin Society

Annual Spring Show
Saturday, May 2nd, 2015
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

* BUY * SELL * TRADE * EVALUATIONS *
AT OVER 35 DEALER TABLES



Admission Only \$3 (free under age 16):
includes Draw for a Gold Coin!

Lunch Counter, Free Parking, Wheelchair Access

Location: Branch 234—Colonel John McCrae Memorial Legion
57 Watson Parkway South, Guelph, On. N1L 1E3

Wide Variety: Foreign and Canadian Coins, Medals, Tokens, Banknotes,
Script, Canadian Tire Coupons, Coin Supplies
and More. Something for Everyone!



Mark Your Calendar For Our
Other Upcoming Shows

(First Saturday in May and
Fourth Saturday in September)

all held at Branch 234—Colonel John
McCrae Memorial Legion:

Spring:

May 7, 2016
May 6, 2017

Fall:

September 26, 2015
September 24, 2016
September 23, 2017

Contact:

Mike Hollingshead

cholling@uoguelph.ca

Phone: (519) 823-2646

SWCS AUCTION LIST FOR NOVEMBER 5TH, 2014

LOT	DESCRIPTION	EST. VALUE	RESERVE	YOUR BID	WINNING BID
1	World bank notes (mixed)	?	\$ 1.00		
2	World bank notes (mixed)	?	\$ 1.00		
3	Confederate and Southern State Currency	?	\$ 5.00		
4	Canada 1986 \$2.00 bank notes 5 in series		\$ 12.00		
5	Germany 1951 D five mark .625 silver 0.2250 oz	\$ 15.00	\$ 8.00		
6	Germany 1983 G five mark copper-nickel		\$ 5.00		
7	Germany 1966 D five mark .625 silver ASW 0.2250 oz	\$ 12.00	\$ 8.00		
8	Canada 2014 twenty dollar .9999 silver coin "Summertime" 7.96g		\$ 20.00		
9	Canada 1993 uncirculated (prior to 1981 referred to as prooflike) set	\$ 10.00	\$ 5.00		
10	Canada nine nickels all different	?	\$ 5.00		
11	Canada 16 pennies 3 large 13 small	?	\$ 10.00		
12	World bank note State of Eritrea 10 nakfa 2012 (May 24 - 4th issue)		\$ 1.00		See article
13	World bank note Greece 100 drachma 1978 (Dec. 8 - Education)		\$ 2.00		
14	World bank note Uganda 1000 shillings 2008 (Mutebile & Kassami)		\$ 2.00		
15	Cayman Island 1974 25 cent proof		\$ 1.00		
16	Canada 1962 roll of pennies		\$ 1.00		
17	Canada 1859 ICCS certified penny VG 10		\$ 5.00		
18	Canada 1914 .925 silver George V quarter		\$ 6.00		
19	Canada 1960 roll of nickels		\$ 3.50		
20	Canada 1928 .925 silver George V quarter		\$ 4.00		
21	World bank note Germany 1980 10 deustche mark "Beardless"		\$ 3.00		
22	Canada 2010 Olympic speed skating roll of quarters		\$ 11.00		
23	Canada 1968 mint five pack of nickel dollars		\$ 4.00		
24	Canada 1976 .925 silver dollar parliament library PCI cert. sp-67	\$ 25.00	\$ 15.00		
25	Canada 2010 olympic loon set		\$ 2.50		
26	Canada 2012 blister pack 5 lucky loons		\$ 5.00		
27	Canada 2012 blister pack 5 toons HMS Shannon		\$ 10.00		
28	Canada 2007 Mint roll of half dollars		\$ 15.00		
29	U.S.A. penny collection from 1909 to 1940 79 pcs.		\$ 6.00		
30	U.S.A. penny collection from 1941 to 1976 81 pcs		\$ 6.00		
31	Canada 1931 bag of eleven nickels	\$ 16.50	\$ 5.00		
32	Canada 1934 bag of two nickels	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00		
33	Canada 1935 bag of fifteen nickels	\$ 22.50	\$ 6.00		
34	Canada 1936 bag of ten nickels	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00		
35	Canada 1941 bag of two nickels	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00		
36	Canada 1946 bag of three nickels	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00		
37	Canada 1947 maple leaf bag of three nickels		\$ 1.00		
38	Canada 1947 nickel		\$ 0.50		
39	Canada 1949 three nickels		\$ 0.50		
40	Canada 1950 four nickels		\$ 0.50		

Coins for auction call Lowell Wierstra at 519-824-6534

